

The matrix? Yeah, sure!

If i were you, i would say that everything could be an illusion, as, what makes you so sure it is an illusion? if you were to observe the illusion, it is made of other input that might also be an illusion, you could say. if of course it were an illusion, how [many times](#) have illusions had hallucinations? can an illusion have a figment? the way our world works in effect leaves the world without illusions for illusions, yet, everything we take in is not as it seems, due to the dmt from the pineal gland that distorts our senses.

Now, if illusions could see illusions, then an oasis would react to jim. jim wants to walk to the oasis to have a drink, but it is not there. what is the oasis doing to jim? if jim is a illusion, how does he see another illusion? illusions are non reactive, because they do not have free will, as they are not free, and, even though i don't believe in free will, your argument lies on free will as well, [yes](#)? now, how is an illusion free?

Of course, if we are illusions, then how can we have figments or ideas, not having free will? or, come that, how does an illusion have emotions? is this possible?

My definition or answer to what you are saying, would be, that the world is real, because, it reacts. illusions do not react, as any fifth grade [science project](#) over it would tell you. now, if you were to say that illusions were to react, then under a study - let's make one up? - a lot of lsd could tell you you can fly, yet there is no interaction beyond this. it could tell you there are monsters under the bed, yet, if you were to look under the bed and see a shadow you mistake for a 'monster,' then you could put your hand right through it. of course, the monster does not react with you, as illusions or figments cannot do that.

Cancer treatment progress.

 Quote by: <https://www.facebook.com/labmanager?fref=nf>

Not all cancer cells are created equal – some stay put in the primary tumor, while others move and invade elsewhere. A major goal for cancer research is predicting which cells will metastasize, and why. A Cornell University cancer research team is taking a [new](#) approach to screening for these dangerous cells, using a microfluidic device they invented that isolates only the most aggressive, metastatic cells. Find out more about the device here: <http://bit.ly/1ocINBt>

[The most](#) likely answer as to why cancer cells will invade other areas is 'health.' the more rubbish people have in their blood, or the more healthy they are - depends which - they will see the cells spread all over the body.

Now, to make sure they do not split or reproduce, or even move, you need to make them group together in one area where they can be treated, maybe as a tumor?

So, to get them to get to the same place, you need to make them 'think' that they are dying. but, what happens when the cell thinks it is dying, first of all? let's get to that later?

To get the cancer cells to die, we need to use stomach acid to dissolve them. this will blend with [the rest of](#) the body, and, will harm non native cells - dissolving them - without any further research.

Of course, we do know when you get operated on, that you will not be harmed by people cutting into your stomach, as, when the stomach of the cadaver is cut open, all the organs are safe. of course, cancer cells are also native! maybe we need to do something else?

If we observe the stomach acid further, we will find that it can dissolve cancer cells, if they are 'programmed' to do that. stomach acid is non reactive in terms of it's 'life' or 'normal death,' or whatever you want to call it, so it will just dry out or get excreted naturally. we want the cancer cells to group together so we can guide it outside [of the body](#).


To make the cancer cells group together, we need to observe that what it 'eats' is the same as other cells, so no hope there.

How about we try to get them to group by polarizing them? if we were to inject cancer cells [into the](#) body that are 'charged' they would attract other cancer cells - the problem cells - together into a 'lump' seeing as how these cells are in the blood stream, we could cut it out quickly and sew it up.

I think that will work...

Open problems in statistics.

This thread is about problems in statistics and our resolutions for them. just quote any one you want to focus on, or propose [your own](#).

 Quote

by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_unsolved_problems_in_statistics

How to detect and correct for systematic errors, especially in sciences where random errors are large (a situation Tukey termed uncomfortable science).

To find these errors, you need to find patterns in the information. if you were to observe that there are no patterns, then you would be more [interested in](#) comparing seasonal information, as then you will find patterns. then there is money going into the task, and you can compare things like that too.

Maybe if you were to write a program that estimates where they should be, and where they are, they could be brought to attention. of course, how do [you know](#) where they should be?

If you were to have a figure of some sort, and you expect it to be somewhere, then you put that into the program. after the information has been put in, you check for where there are differences, and research the correct answer. of course, this will take a [long time](#) - we want it to go quickly!


Maybe if you were to say, where money has been spent, there comes an equal result, reaction or figure, you will notice where the money going in is not matched by work coming out. for this, there should be a special allowance for extra costs, and, will eliminate corruption. this will also speed up forecasting for budgets and things.

In chemistry, we would [have to](#) observe the same method, basically. if we were to add some cells, they will add to the total of the cells, unless they are malicious. if they are not, then they will add up, basically, as much as you put in you get out in reactions. of course, these are more specialized as they will bond, split and things, but the golden rule is energy never disappears, it just changes forms.

P value statistics.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P-value>


In statistical significance testing, the p-value is the probability of obtaining a test statistic result at least as extreme as the one that was actually observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true.[1][2] A researcher will often "reject the null hypothesis" when the p-value turns out to be less than a predetermined significance level, often 0.05[3][4] or 0.01. Such a result indicates that the observed result would be highly unlikely under the null hypothesis. Many common statistical tests, such as chi-squared tests or Student's t-test, produce test statistics which can be interpreted using p-values.


In a statistical test, sample results are compared to possible population conditions by way of two competing hypotheses: the null hypothesis is a neutral or "uninteresting" statement about a population, such as "no change" in the [value of](#)  a parameter from a previous known value or "no difference" between two groups; the other, the alternative (or research) hypothesis is the "interesting" statement that the person performing the test would like to conclude if the data will allow it. The p-value is the probability of obtaining the observed sample results (or a more extreme result) when the null hypothesis is actually true. If this p-value is very small, usually less than or equal to a threshold value previously chosen called the significance level (traditionally 5% or 1% [5]), it suggests that the observed data is inconsistent with the assumption that the null hypothesis is true, and thus that hypothesis must be rejected and the other hypothesis accepted as true.


An informal interpretation of a p-value, based on a significance level of about 10%, might be:

*p < 0.01 : very strong presumption against neutral hypothesis
p = 0.01 : very strong presumption against neutral hypothesis
0.01 < p < 0.05 : strong presumption against neutral hypothesis
0.05 < p < 0.1 : low presumption against neutral hypothesis
p > 0.1 : no presumption against the neutral hypothesis*

A new Bayesian inference approach highlights that these threshold values are too optimistic and explain the lack of reproducibility of scientific studies, suggesting a $p < 0.001$ or 0.0053.[6]

The p-value is a key concept in the approach of Ronald Fisher, where he uses it to measure [the weight](#)  of the data against a specified hypothesis, and as a guideline to ignore data that does not reach a specified significance level.[5] Fisher's approach does not involve any alternative hypothesis, which is instead a feature of the Neyman–Pearson approach.

The p-value should not be confused with the significance level α in the Neyman–Pearson approach or the Type I error rate [false positive rate]. The level α is sometimes called the "nominal significance level" and it is the theoretical probability that the null hypothesis is rejected when it is in fact true and all distributional assumptions for the test are satisfied. This α is fixed in advance of the test and it is the threshold value (often 0.05) to which the p-value is compared. In repeated sampling, the p-value varies and, when the null hypothesis is true, an expected proportion $1-\alpha$ of [the tests](#)  are non-significant, while α of the tests are significant. However, in practice it may happen that the distributional assumptions for a given test do not hold. The Type I error rate is the true probability that the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true, sometimes called the achieved significance level, which for some test procedures may differ from the nominal rate. A good test should control the Type I error rate at the nominal significance level.

Fundamentally, the p-value does not in itself support reasoning about the probabilities of hypotheses, nor choosing between different hypotheses—it is simply a measure of how likely [the data](#)  (or a more "extreme" version of it) were to have occurred by chance, assuming the null hypothesis is true.[7]

Statistical hypothesis tests making use of p-values are commonly used in many fields of science and social sciences, such as economics, psychology,[8] biology, [criminal justice](#) and criminology, and sociology.[9]

Depending on which style guide is applied, the "p" is styled either italic or not, capitalized or not, and hyphenated or not (p-value, p value, P-value, P value, p-value, p value, P-value, P value).

The [best way](#) to observe population density and diversity is to count property, then make some phone calls. if the phone calls result in the people being four or three in a property, the calculation should be 3.5 people per property, yes?

When it comes to spending, the population should all be forecast as if they were lower middle class, spending, after a few phone calls or tests, a certain amount of their income on goods.

Horrible warts! get them gone!

 Quote by: <https://www.facebook.com/interestingthings24>

Dede Koswara: [The tree](#) man of Java Dede Koswara was born healthy. But at age 10 – after he fell and scraped his knee in the forests of Indonesia – small warts sprouted around the wound. Slowly, they spread to his feet and hands. For years, he watched helplessly as his limbs broke out in a swath of grotesque bark-like warts that sapped his energy and limited his mobility. Now he shuffles along on blackened, bloated feet – a prisoner of his own mutinous body.

I would [show](#) you a picture, but it might upset some people, and, i cannot load pictures from face book.

If you observe the warts, the [best way](#) to get rid of warts is with liquid nitrogen. these burn the warts off that i have heard of, but let's say that is not enough? let's say we need to get rid of the warts in a more safe way, and, cheaper so this poorer man can afford it?

Now, if you were to observe the warts, they think they come from trees. this means they are spores or fungus, yes? getting rid of fungus could be very painful with normal ways, so let's observe that they are very sensitive, as, they still have skin around them...

So, if you were to rub them with some cream - i have had suggested to me - then we will [be able to](#) see them 'subside.' this is not a rash though, so maybe we need more than a cream? actually i have heard of this in other people too.

Now, to get rid of these warts or whatever you [want to](#) call it, you could drain them of all fluids and then use chemicals of some sort on them. the chemicals to use, ones that kill cells, would be easy for a chemist to tell you, but, i suggest they use gang green or frostbite to get rid of the warts. they could kill the outside layers, and then the inside ones, very carefully, and, then repair the skin.

Curing stupidity.

Stupidity is something that plagues [the human](#) race. if the world was full of stupid people, then nothing would happen, and we would all still be living in caves.

Now, to get all the less intelligent people to be more intelligent, you need to exercise the brain and imagination. the best way to stimulate these things is with fantasy movies - action [for men](#) and romance for women. they must be colorful and imaginative.

Alternatively you could read books, as this makes you imagine the world around you. maybe listening to the radio will work? then you imagine the [music videos](#), so, will make you imagine more.

More regrowing lost limbs.

If you were to observe the ways that bodies heal, they are programmed to grow skin out of blood clots. if we were to observe that skin is not the only thing that reproduces, we could basically regrow lost fingers and limbs.

Now, if you were to want to regrow lost bones, firstly, then you need to observe the dna code of the person. we want to find [the code](#) where it says that these things should be there. of course, the code exists, and, if you were to copy it over again, you could cut out the parts that exist already. this would require taking the dna and finding where everything goes. this can be done by mapping a mouse or other thingy and then putting ink of varying colors into the dna and then seeing it develop, and, saying oh wow that is where it goes, or, what it does, yes?

Now, we have the code for our human being. let us try to grow a test tube zygote that will be aborted after a month or so to see where everything goes? if we were to spare the one zygote though, we could observe that the child will just have some ink dots inside them while they grow - no big deal. we could watch it in the test tube and observe where they go and what they do.

Then, we know what does what. from that, we can take some dna and find likeness in them. then, we have our code to regrow! then, we stick that code into the person, especially where the lost things are, and then feed the parts of the person some proteins and my previous explanation of cell proliferation, where cells grow quickly, or, we could 3d print a body part onto the body.

To actually grow the limb, we need to add that part to the dna, so, it would be like having a engine that has lost a tube, and replacing [the tube](#). but that was obvious! so...

We need to start the whole thing growing again. we could harvest limbs and fingers, grown out of the same zygote dna wise that the person has, and, then attach it. as soon as we have figured out how to cure paralysis, then we will be on our ways to having limbs attached, yes?

So, to cure paralysis, i found that we need to return sensations to the parts [of the body](#) that have lost the sensations. if the sensations were to return, the nervous system could communicate with the same things again as it used to. this is evident in conjoined twins - they will send sensations around the whole body of a conjoined twin, of course.

Now that we know the body just needs to be attached to something to work, we can easily operate and attach limbs, only if we could get the limbs to be stimulated and send and get messages from [the rest of](#) the nervous system and the brain - our cpu!

So, we would need to operate on the ends of the nervous system or nerves that fringe the non working part. this would mean that we would need to cut them out, and then be left with new non working nerves? no, of course [the working](#) ones die if treated too 'horribly' but the new ones are dead. but, if they are stimulated in the test tube, then attached, then given growth hormones, you could have your new limb finger or be walking again soon.

The best way to 'reconnect' is to use the frnakenstein method of 'shock therapy'

or the nervous systems signal or frequency going through the whole body.

But, if it was this easy, then we would have had it working a long time ago? many people have tried to make non living things alive, but bringing together two different things, and making them work as one is hard, obviously.

So, we need to observe how those machine things work - the ones that get stimulated by other muscles to make the hands move. there must be something cheap and workable?

Now, if we were to attach nerves that are further up the arm, for example - that is how the machines work - then they could form a fully functioning arm or leg or finger. you could use wires and keep them inside the body for ease of use too. if you were to turn this machine into chemicals that work, then they would see the person walking or whatever in no time. of course, the thing is to get them communicating, and our grasp of [organic chemistry](#) is not good enough to do that yet, so, we need to use blood clots to get the nerves functioning. if blood clots can reconnect two different sides of a cut, and they can feel again, then the blood from the person would go inside the new arm and repair it - especially if it has skin on it. hell, we could just grab the lost member and put it back on!

Of course, if we left it to blood, it would just form a skin over the two parts. what we want is for the nerves to stimulate each other. if we were to look around, they use electricity in all forms of nerve stimulation, so, we need to jolt the system together. this means we need to attach the arm [before the](#) cells and nerves die. if we were to do that, viola, conjoined twins galore!

Curing dumbness.

To get this 'righted' you need to stimulate these areas of the person. using hypnosis should work.

More on autism and retardation.

Well, [the world](#) has a few of these people too! if we were to observe that in autism there is an extra chromosome, then we need to replace all the blood in the person with the newly modeled blood containing chromosomes. or, we could try to breed the chromosome faulty cells out with a disease, and, new probiotics of some sort. this could take a while though, so, we could use cell proliferation to make the disease spread quickly, and then use the same proliferation to make the cells reproduce.

Now, retardation is where the nervous system doesn't work [properly](#). this is where, some believe the brain is 'faulty.' regardless let's try to fix both approaches?

If we were to stimulate the retarded person with exercise, the nervous system will work into overdrive and then... but wait, i know that this is already [the case](#), as retarded people go to fund raisers and compete in competitions, so, it must be with the brain!

Okay, so, we need to make [the brain](#) work properly. to do this we need to use the same mechanisms that we use in bionic arms and stuff. well, we could do that, or, use something organic, yes? we could reconnect the brain like a mainframe, and then see all the information be sent and got properly.

Or, we could try to repair non working parts of the brain. this could be done by completing the development of those parts, not with growth hormones as i once

suggested, but rather with the dna of a working person fed into the brain, and coupled with [all the things](#) that make it 'grow,' even though it is finished growing, but to complete the development.

More blindness and deafness.

These two can be a problem! if you were to observe that the eye is delicate, you can grow a new eye in a test tube and [connect](#) it, as you did with the limbs we spoke of. connecting it might be a problem though, as all nerves work on pain rather than information. this means the eye is a nerve - the part that sees - and the eye must just be sensitized or something.

So, if you were to take a eye in the socket, you could reconnect it with any sort of organic chord that delivers sensations. for deafness, well, you regrow the ear drum, or, repair it. for both of these you could use the old one, or grow [a new](#) one in a test tube.